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able to satisfy the heart and the mind. A woman will never be worth high pay unless her work interests her.

EMILY FOGG MEADE.

Philadelphia.

Colonial Government; An Introduction to the Study of Colonial Institutions.

By PAUL S. REINSCH. Pp. 386. Price, \$1.25. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1902.

Professor Reinsch's work is the latest volume in the admirable Citizen's Library Series, edited by Professor Ely. The author has divided his book into three parts. The first treats of the Motives and Methods of Colonization, the second of the Forms of Colonial Government, while the third has been curiously called the Institutions of Colonial Government. Under Methods and Motives, the pressure of increasing population in older countries, missionary propaganda, individual enterprise and adventure, commerce and the natural expansion of capital are considered. Professor Reinsch justly emphasizes the important influence of means and routes of communication upon the success of colonial systems. In common with other writers, he points out the fact that England's dependencies are situated along the trade routes, and that English control of the communications by sea has formed the keystone of the system.

In Part II the author takes up such subjects as spheres of influence, protectorates, chartered companies, direct administration of colonies, representative institutions, self-governing colonies and colonial federation. He outlines the English and French systems and to some extent the Dutch. In discussing the subject of representative government, Professor Reinsch considers favorably the important suggestion of Sir George T. Goldie, the English administrator, who declares that it is useless to attempt to raise a semi-barbarous population *en masse* to a state of civilization and self-government. The conclusion is that, for backward peoples, a modified form of protectorate is best suited, with an advanced degree of independence in certain cities where progress has reached the proper point. These urban centres, with more or less political autonomy, will be the gathering-points for those persons who chafe under the rule of the native chieftains. Such cities would also serve as models in government for the imitation of the surrounding country, and would thus stimulate political development.

The author's general conclusions are unfavorable to highly advanced representative institutions in the tropics. He advocates rather a great flexibility of colonial governments according to time, place and people.

In Part III the central offices of colonial government in the mother country, legislation for the colonies, municipal and local government in the colonies, colonial law and colonial courts are discussed. Appropriate bibliographical notes are given at the end of each chapter, and there is a good index. The work as a whole is comprehensive and well condensed, and is written in a clear and readable style. It is well adapted for use as a textbook.

JAMES T. YOUNG.

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